AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

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DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs are Used"

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The Fastness of Logwood Blacks

LOGWOOD blacks are of excellent fastness toward the principal agencies that are considered in the choice of a fast dyestuff. Not a little confusion and ignorance exists, however, on this score. Conflicting stories and ideas are afloat. One dyer will tell you that Logwood can be dyed fast on cotton (meaning fast to light), but that it never can be dyed fast on wool. Another will stoutly affirm that Logwood is the best and fastest black on wool that has ever appeared.

Certain manufacturers, chemists, and younger dyers, with the enormous increase during the past decade or two in the number of new dyestuffs and dyeing processes, have allowed themselves at times to be persuaded that the new products were preferable to the old standard dyes, such as the true alizarines and Logwood. The new products were claimed to be as fast or faster, at any rate saving time. Again and again these same parties have come face to face with certain special requirements of mill or trade only to find that the new dyestuffs and processes could not give satisfactory results, but that they must return to the use of the old standard dyes.

In the case of Logwood, for instance, the present season on woolens furnishes a good illustration of these statements. There is a demand for grays. This means a dyeing of raw stock, shoddy, and rags black, mixing with white, and subsequent fulling. For dyeing variously colored shoddy and rags, certain manufacturers, in order to save a little time, have tried in vain to use acid or topchrome blacks; the results have not been fast to fulling, the whites have been stained. When they tried Logwood, the results have been entirely satisfactory; the shades have been improved, the whites in fulling have been perfect. Also, other important points, the use of Logwood has added weight to the material and strength to the fiber.

Principal Fastness Requisites

The fastness requisites that principally detremine the choice of dyestuff are, and perhaps in the order of their relative weight,—

1. Fastness to light and weather.
2. Fastness to fulling.
3. Fastness to boiling in water, and to steaming.

The relative weight of the various fastnesses naturally varies with the character of the work, fastness to fulling, for example, being of more importance sometimes than fastness to light.

In recent days another criterion is frequently considered of supreme importance in the choice of a dyestuff, *viz.*, its change or non-change from the daylight shade under artificial light.

Before discussing in detail the fastnesses of Logwood blacks, it should be stated that the same general remarks made under the discussion of the problems of dyeing apply to a discussion of the fastnesses of colors. Faults in the

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operation and practice of departments in the mill outside the dyehouse may cause the fastest and most carefully colored fabric or material to yield results of unsatisfactory fastness. So, too, faulty dyeing may produce on goods otherwise perfectly handled, and with the use of the fastest of dyestuffs, results that are not fast.

Light Fastness

The excellent fastness to light of properly dyed Logwood blacks is not universally appreciated. The most grievous charge made against Logwood is that Logwood blacks on wool are not fast to light. This idea is wrong, and its peculiar prevalence in certain circles requires for explanation some analysis of past dyestuff history and mill practice.

The Fallacious Acid Test

Not a little of the erroneous impression concerning the fastness of Logwood blacks to light proceeded apparently from a very ludicrous cause. It is a peculiar trick of the human mind to make unfounded general conclusions. Thus, tell a person that a certain dyestuff is fast to light, and in nine cases out of ten he will jump to the conclusion that the dyestuff in question is fast to everything, fulling, acid, alkalies, etc. *Vice versa*, if a dyestuff is very sensitive to one agent it is not fast to any. Hence the widely circulated acid test led many unthinking persons to the conclusion that Logwood blacks were not fast toward any influence.

As regards the fastness of dyed fabrics to light, the acid test, of course, teaches nothing whatsoever, and this fact is now universally recognized. Nevertheless, among the contributory causes to the wrong conclusion in regard to the fastness to light of Logwood blacks the old misconceptions from this test have played their harmful *rôle*.

That these statements are not exaggerated, the action in a certain large woolen mill some years past demonstrate. Compartive light and weather exposures were made for a long period of time—a year is stated—of all known blacks for wool, artificial and natural. The Logwood black stood the best; yet on account of the greater fastness to acids of the artificial blacks the Logwood black was rejected. Except for the fact that certain trade and commission houses had established a wholly foolish acid test, the Logwood black should and would have been used to the ultimate advantage of the mill and the consumers.

Excessive Toning for Cheapness

Another reason for the undervaluation of the fastness to light of Logwood blacks comes from a commercial source, and perhaps in part from the excellencies of Logwood. A surprisingly small amount of Hematine can be so toned up with large proportional parts of Fustic and Alizarine Red as to give a very good black of average fastness to light and at an abnormally *low cost*. Unless extra fastness to light is desired the result is eminently satisfactory, particularly to the manufacturer, who is quick to avail himself of this method of making economies. But not infrequently a rigid light test is made of the result, and in comparison with a high percentage and *high cost* artificial black. The Logwood black, costing say one cent to one and one-half cent per pound to dye, is exposed with an artificial black costing two cents to three cents per pound to dye.

The comparison is, of course, unfair, and unless the artificial black is a poor one the decision will be against the Logwood black. This, then, contributes to the general misconception; the very advantage of Logwood, its beauty of shade and the possibility of making from it an extremely low cost black, works when unfair exposure tests are made in the hands of a third party to its disadvantage. If the high cost of dyeing put into the artificial black were put into the dyeing of the Logwood black the judgment would be reversed.

Lack of Information

The progress of the dyewood industry and the deplorable lack of information in circulation concerning the improvement and diversification of dyewood

products in part explains the ignorance in certain circles concerning Logwood, and why unfast blacks are sometimes dyed by otherwise intelligent dyers. There was a time in the Logwood industry when Logwood chips or rasped wood was all that the mill men had for making their Logwood decoctions and dyeings. For many years, however, the Logwood manufacturers have supplied the coloring principle of the Logwood in the form of Hematine Pastes and Crystals. Many of the products have been carefully worked up by special processes, and results can be obtained therefrom superior in many respects to those obtained from the old chips. However, these new and improved products require specially adapted dyeing processes, and for this some otherwise intelligent dyers will not stand, but instead insist on trying to color the blacks with the new product but with their old formulæ. The results can hardly fail of being defective, and this again contributes to the strengthening of the erroneous impression.

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Proper Dyeing Methods

The real truth of the matter succinctly stated is that Logwood blacks are of excellent fastness to light *when properly dyed*. Concerning the proper dyeing of Logwood blacks a few directions will be given.

Logwood is an adjective dye, *i. e.*, it requires for its fixation a mordant. Different Logwood products now on the market require different mordants for their proper development. Not only so, but for different materials and fabrics the mordant for the same Logwood product must be made the subject of intelligent study on the part of the colorist.

The chromium mordant is the most acceptable and satisfactory mordant for fixing and developing Logwood on wool. The cheaper and best source of chromium is bichromate of potash or soda, and it is usually better applied with some other chemical.

Strong acids, as sulphuric acid, should not be used with the chrome, as with such the chrome snaps on the outside of the fabric or stock and causes a tendency to unevenness of dyeing and lack of penetration. Oxalic acid, on the other hand, which is often highly recommended for use with the chrome, holds back the chrome in the bath and is relatively unsatisfactory. The best assistant with chrome is a reliable brand of tartar from a reliable house. Bluestone may be used with the chrome and tartar and assist in developing the Logwood.

A very satisfactory mordant for a standard Hematine Paste of say 4% to 60% oxidation is 3% chrome, 2% cream of tartar (3% half refined tartars) and 1% bluestone. This mordant will fix and develop 10%, 15%, 20% or 30% of Hematine Paste. Small amounts of Fustic and Alizarine Red may be used to green or jet the shade of the black, if desired, with no detriment to the fastness of the black produced; the true Logwood black, however, is made by the use of increased quantities of Logwood itself.

Fulling Fastness

The fastness of Logwood blacks to fulling is more generally known and understood than their fastness to light, but even in this respect, as has already been illustrated, certain wool manufacturers and dyers have not appreciated the superiority of Logwood. For the most satisfactory results, the Logwood must be properly dyed. The fastness to steaming and boiling in hot water are allied to the fulling fastness, and in these respects Logwood blacks, properly dyed, unless the requirements be excessive, are satisfactory.

Artificial Light

Under artificial light the handsome Logwood black does not lose in beauty, but, on the contrary, retains its rich, pure tone, and if anything, is intensified in brilliancy and richness. It is a matter of common knowledge that artificial substitutes for Logwood do not stand this test as well as Logwood. Indeed, some of he synthetic products offered against Logwood under artificial light lose their daylight tone altogether, becoming dull or brown. Much can be done by clever finishing and lustering of fabrics colored with defective artificial substitutes to overcome the fault; but it is axiomatic that the perfect dyestuff, Logwood, should be employed for the best results. With the same finishing process the Logwood dyeing would be immeasurably superior. For evening clothes and for a large variety of suitings and wearing apparel this criterion alone, other things being equal, establishes a preference for the use of Logwood.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company has leased the entire building at Broad and Wallace streets, Philadelphia, in addition to space in the Warner Building adjoining at 639-43 North Broad street, and will remove its Philadelphia plant to this location. Plans for alterations and improvements in the structure are being prepared.

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Chemical Department

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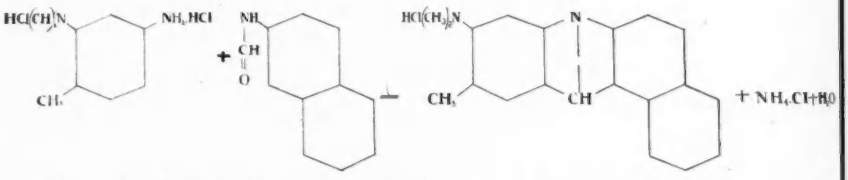
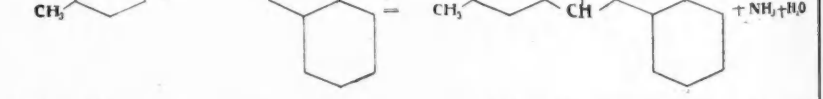
Dyes of the Benzene Naphthalene Acridine Series

H. GRUENHAGEN, of Berlin, Germany, assignor to the Aktien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation of Berlin (Am. Pat. 1,255,740, of Feb. 5, 1918), describes an interesting new class of benzene-naphthalene acridine colors which render good service in the dyeing of leather.

The general method of production consists in heating a formyl derivative of a b-naphthylamine with a m-diamine of the benzene series. Thus 4-amino-2-dimethyl-amino-toluene and formyl-b-naphthylamine react as follows:



These N-dialkylated benzene naphthalene acridine dyes may also be obtained in the reversed form, in heating, for example, a salt of a b-napthylamine with a formyl derivative of a 4-amino-2-dialkylaminotoluene. Thus—



The following examples serve to illustrate the manufacture, the parts being by weight:

(1). 17.1 parts of formyl-2-naphthylamine and 20.9 parts of 3-amino-dimethylaniline-hydrochloride are melted together in an enameled iron vessel, provided with an agitator and an oil bath. The temperature is gradually raised to 160°-190° C. The reaction is finished if the evolution of water vapors has ceased. The melt is then dissolved in boiling water, the solution filtered while hot and the dye precipitated from the filtrate by adding a solu-

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tion of common salt and of zinc-chloride.

The new dye thus obtained forms a brown red powder. It dyes leather clear and deep orange tints.

(2). According to the indications given in Example 1 one melts together 17.1 parts of formyl-2-naphthylamine and 21 parts of 4-amino-2-methylaminotoluene-hydrochloride. The melt may be worked up as given above. The new dye thus obtained forms in the dry state and pulverized a red-brown powder, dyeing leather clear and deep orange-yellow tints.

(3). 17.1 parts of formyl-2-naphthylamine and 22.5 parts of 4-amino-2-dimethylaminotoluene-hydrochloride are melted together, raising the temperature gradually to 180° to 190° C. The new dye is separated from the melt according to the indications given above. It forms in the dry state, when pulverized, a red-brown powder, easily soluble in water. The new dye produces on leather clear and deep orange-yellow tints.

(4). 16.5 parts of formyl-meta-aminodimethylaniline and 17.9 parts of b-naphthylamine-hydrochloride are heated together, taking care to follow the general conditions given above. Hydrochloric acid may be added in working up the melt. The dye obtained is essenially the same as the product according to Example 1.

(5). 17.8 parts of 4-formylamino-2-dimethylaminotoluene and 17.9 parts of b-naphythylamine-hydrochloride are melted together at about 170°-190° C., following the general conditions above. In working up the melt it may be preferable to add some hydrochloric acid. The dye thus obtained is essentially the same as the product obtained according to Example 3.

Numerous derivatives may be used in place of the above. Instead of b-naphthylamine itself a suitable chloro- or bromo-derivative may be used. Other salts than the hydrochlorides, for instance sulfates, may be employed.

The chief importance is attached to the dye obtained in Example No. 3.

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Reputation of German Dyestuffs Built up by Propaganda

INVESTIGATION since the beginning of the war has revealed that the reputed superiority of German dyes was in large part due to German propaganda. The Germans spread doctrine of this sort because their dye factories were part of their equipment for war. Factories which made dyes in time of peace can be instantly converted into munitions plants in case of war. By controlling the dye industry, Germany had an unlimited supply of picric acid and other explosive chemicals when she went to war, while the other nations were without factories to make these necessary munitions.

Aided by large bonuses and bounties from the Kaiser, the Germans could sell dyes cheaper than privately-owned factories in England, America, and elsewhere could make them. When the United States Government raised the tariff on dyes to promote home industries, the German government made up the loss to its dyemakers so they could continue to sell cheaper than Americans could make the colors.

To choke the industry in America, the Germans also resorted to bribery. That was revealed, as a result of developments in China. For years other countries tried to sell dyes in China, but not until 1914 was it shown why they failed. When the war began American manufacturers bought all the available dyestuffs in the world, finding most of them in China. These were brought here in the original cans, just as they were sealed in Germany. Then it was discovered why Chinese workmen never could get good results with other dyes, but were always successful with colors bought from Germany. In every can was found a small Chinese coin. So it was shown that German monopoly was due, not to better dyes, but to unfair business methods.

American manufacturers are doing everything possible to counteract the prejudice against American dyes, created in the minds of American people, by unfair German propaganda. For instance, the famous Lancaster mills, under the management of Amory, Browne & Co. of Boston, which has the distinction of being the first mill to make brilliant plaids and stripes, has such confidence in its American-dyed goods that it is actually offering to replace with an equal yardage of the same or similar pattern, any piece of its famous "Kilburnie Zephyr," in which the colors fade or run.

Such policies should shortly establish the American dyestuffs industry in the confidence of the world.

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A New Chrome Brown

A NEW, fast chrome brown has been placed on the market by E. F. Drew & Company, Inc. (The H. G. McKerrow Department). This is made by the newly-organized Knickerbocker Color Company, and is one of the most valuable and interesting chrome colors hitherto produced by American dyestuff makers.

It is of a rich, reddish brown character, requiring simply the addition of a slight toning of alizarine blue-black and the necessary admixture of white stock in order to give the regulation Government olive drab shade. It is exceedingly fast to the specified light and fulling tests, and is, therefore, an important contribution to the range of colors which are now being used for army cloths. It works either on a chrome mordant, with chrome in bath or on a top chrome method, and in addition to this gives an excellent mode shade of brown in an acid bath.

This is the first of a series of chrome colors to be made by this company, on an entirely new method, and as it can be produced in quantity at a materially reduced scale of costs, it will probably prove to be one of the most effective and least expensive colors on the market. In view of the fact that the Government is now about to place further heavy contracts for olive drab cloths and that there is a very evident shortage of both chrome brown and alizarine yellow, it would be to the interest of textile mills to bear this new color in mind in arranging for their color contracts.

We understand that E. F. Drew & Company, Inc., (The H. G. McKerrow Department) are ready to supply type samples and dyed skeins, showing the possibilities of this new color.

The Government to Take Chemical Census

It is announced from Washington that the Government, through the De-

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122 HUDSON STREET · NEW YORK

partment of Commerce, will shortly compile a census of importations of chemical products into this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. It will be remembered that Dr. Norton, of the Department of Commerce, recently compiled a similar census of dyestuffs and that this census was widely used to assist American manufacturers of dyestuffs in determining the directions which their energies should follow. It is believed that the census of other chemicals will serve a similar purpose.

The census will be compiled by a careful examination of all importers' invoices so that it will be possible to say definitely just what quantities of what particular products were imported into this country prior to the war and to determine the country of their origin. It is expected that this chemical census will require from six months to a year to complete but when finished it should be of very considerable value to domestic chemical manufacturers.

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Barrett Co. Earnings

It is reported that the earnings for the first quarter of 1918 of the Barrett Co. of New Jersey and subsidiary companies will exceed those for the same period 1917.

Large orders from the United States and foreign governments have kept the company's plant operating at full capacity. This company's report for 1917 shows net sales to customers of $34,297,370, an increase of $6,497,185; cost of goods sold, $27,173,000, a gain of $7,160,988, leaving gross profits and sales $7,124,280, a decrease of $663,803. There was a surplus after dividends of $2,268,494, against $1,097,283 in 1916.

The Union Chemical Company, 503 Union Building, Cleveland, Ohio, is preparing to construct a large chemical plant to be located at Lorain. The works will consist of sixteen buildings, one and two stories, and the cost will be approximately $600,000.

The United States Government has over fifty million pieces, including trousers, coats, caps and blankets to be cleaned and dyed. It is understood that the work will be given to dye establishments in different sections of the country. Inspectors of the Ordinance Department will supervise the work.

It is understood that Mayor Gillen of Newark, N. J., has issued orders to the Health Department to close the plant of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, owing to the fumes emitted in the making of Picric Acid. We are informed that the company has just placed a contract for the erection of a stack specially prepared to absorb the fumes. The decision of the mayor follows an edict issued several weeks ago in which the company was given until May 6th to comply with the order.

The Millmor Chemical Works of Delaware has filed notice of its incorporation in Newark, N. J., where they will engage in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products.

The Struggle of Civilization Against Kultur

By E. C. Klipstein

Four Thousand Years of Conflict.

Editor's Note:—

The following article by E. C. Klipstein, president of E. C. Klipstein & Sons, and treasurer of A. Klipstein & Co., has attracted such wide attention in the pamphlet form in which it was originally issued by its author that we believe its reproduction in these pages will prove decidedly interesting to our readers. Mr. Klipstein "calls the turn" on Pan-Germanism in a most convincing manner.

THE present war had its origin in the migrations of the great Aryan family of the human race. It is the culmination of the efforts of the German division of the Teutonic branch of that family to reach the sea. We may, therefore, say with perfect certainty that the horrible conflict of to-day is only the closing trial of strength in a struggle that began four thousand years ago.

A boat is easier to build than a wheeled vehicle. It is also easier to propel, may be made to utilize the power of the winds and requires no expensive roadways. When placed in the water, it is ready for the use of man, either for social intercourse or traffic. For these reasons, men have always located their dwellings on the water. For these reasons, the Mediterranean Sea attracted to its shores communities of primitive mankind. Its facilities for intercourse and commerce by means of boats developed the small communities into cities and the cities into civilized nations.

Egypt and Phoenicia spread the fame of the Mediterranean, its commercial advantages and its delightful climate, to the ends of the earth. Hence it was that the Aryan Race, which had first sought escape from the dreary Asiatic plateau north of the Himalayas, by going directly south over the mountains to the warm and fertile plains of the Indus and Ganges Rivers, in their subsequent migrations, turned their faces westward to the Mediterranean. The Persians reached both the Mediterranean and southern ocean. The Greeks possessed themselves of the Aegean and the mainland of Greece, thereby forcing the Latin branch of the Greek family to pass to the north in order to reach Italy and found the Roman Empire. The power of Rome effectually blocked all further migrations to the Mediterranean for more than a thousand years. In consequence, the Celts made their way to the Atlantic and the Scandinavians to the North Sea, so that the German branch of the Teutonic wave was compelled to content in what we now call Germany; only, it is wrong to say it contented itself in Germany.

On the contrary, the Germans fought incessantly for ages to get out of Germany and reach the sea. They hurled themselves century after century against Rome in order to reach the Mediterranean. They pushed northward with equal vigor, driving back the Scandinavians even beyond the North Sea. At the same time, they were compelled to resist the succeeding waves of Teutonic migration; consequently, war became a natural state of existence in Germany. It was perpetual. Young men became soldiers from necessity. They acquired the habit of taking what they wanted by force. They followed war for a livelihood and did not hesitate to sell their services to the Romans, even though it involved turning their swords against their German brothers. It is no wonder that the ancient world adopted the Greek name for the inhabitants of Germany—"oi barbaroi" —"the barbarians."

After a thousand years of such conflict, the Roman power began to weaken. In the fifth century of the Christian Era, it collapsed and then the pent-

up German tribes united into groups to expend all their energies in plundering the Roman Empire. Their long military training had fitted them for the task, and this military training was continued because it became profitable. Every German community had a military chief, who every year collected the young men just reaching the arms-bearing age and led them in a summer campaign of plunder. The booty brought back in the fall was their contribution to the wealth and welfare of the community.

After plundering the Roman Empire and its colonies of the accumulated wealth of a thousand years, they took possession of the land. Within a century, we find one tribe of Germans in possession of the whole Iberian Peninsula and another holding without dispute what Cæsar called Gaul. Conquest of the land and people, however, did not make these countries German. On the contrary, the conquered peoples absorbed the conquerors to found two new kingdoms—Spain and France. By the tenth century, these new nations had become strong enough to oppose an effectual barrier against further influx, and, consequently, after that period, the Germans were just as much shut up in Germany as before the fall of Rome. After all the centuries of bloody warfare, they had failed to reach the Mediterranean. The only boats they had learned to handle were such as could navigate the peaceful waters of the Rhine, the Elbe and the Danube.

At the close of the fifteenth century, an Italian navigator, patronized by the queen of Spain and using a small Mediterranean type of boat, made the discovery of America. He proved thereby, not only the worth of a boat but, at the same time, the value of location by the sea. Immediately, the maritime nations of Europe started in to take advantage of the exploit of Columbus. Even the small powers, such as Portugal, Denmark and Holland, by virtue of their boats and seafaring experience, began to seize and colonize the New World. Germany, less favorably situated, did nothing. Within three centuries, Spain and England had possessed themselves of twenty times more of the earth's surface than Germany had been able to conquer by two thousand years of bloody conflict. Within another century, England had gained control of the world's commerce. Germany, for lack of seafaring experience, had missed her opportunity and was compelled to look on, while England and Spain developed their colonies. It might rather be said that the German States were too much occupied, contending with each other for the mastery of Germany itself, to be able to take any part in the acquisition of New World territory. This struggle went on for centuries and only ended when Prussia, having overcome Austria, precipitated and won the Franco-Prussian War.

Prussia was long regarded as the smallest and meanest of the German States. In other parts of Germany it was considered an insult to be called a Prussian. A man, dying in Baden and making his last confession of sins, is said to have been told by the priest:

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ACID COLORS
BASIC COLORS
DIRECT COLORS
SUMAC EXTRACT
LOGWOOD-HEMATINE
GAMBIER-FUSTIC
CHROMONAL FAST KHAKI
CHROMONAL FAST GREEN
Fast to Light, Fulling and Milling
Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting, Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS

"My son, it is no sin to be a Prussian, merely a disgrace."

And yet, at the battle of Sedan, Prussia not only overthrew the French, but conquered Germany and realized the age-long dream of German unity. She immediately proceeded to weld the German States into a prussianized German Empire, controlled by the principle that "Might makes right." This was a return to barbarism and brute force, and what prussianizing really meant I can best express by quoting the words of Mr. Otto H. Kahn, head of the great international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York. Mr. Kahn is of German descent and from his long and intimate connection with German finance, is qualified to express an authoritative opinion. In an address recently delivered, he said:

"I speak as one who has seen the spirit of the Prussian governing class at work from close by, having at its disposal and using to the full practically every agency for molding the public mind.

"I have watched it proceed, with relentless persistency and profound cunning, to instill into the nation the demoniacal obsession of power-worship and world-dominion, to modify and pervert the mentality, indeed, the very fiber and moral substance of the German people. . . .

"I have hated and loathed that spirit ever since it came within my ken many years ago; hated it all the more as I saw it ruthlessly pulling down a thing which was dear to me, the old Germany, to which I was linked by ties of blood, by fond memories and cherished sentiments. . . .

"From each of my visits to Germany for twenty-five years, I came away more appalled by the sinister transmutation Prussianism had wrought amongst the people and by the portentous menace I recognized in it for the entire world.

"It had given to Germany unparalleled prosperity, beneficent and advanced social legislation and not a few other things of value, but it had taken in payment the soul of the race. It had made a 'devil's bargain.'

"And when this war broke out in Europe, I knew that the issue had been joined between the powers of brutal might and insensate ambition on the one side and the forces of humanity and liberty on the other."

For two hundred years the German peoples had envied the English conquest of the New World, and when Prussia found herself master of the resources of all Germany, she began to covet the commerce of England. As time went on, covetousness was changed to hatred, which led gradually to the determination to wrest from England, not only her commerce, but also her control of the sea in the old German way, by brute force. "Carthage must be destroyed" said the old Roman—"England must be destroyed" became the rallying cry of Prussianism.

Hence it was that between 1871 and 1914 the Germans bent all their energies and used their resources almost to exhaustion to build both a navy and merchant marine. On every German merchant ship could be found the

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Kaiser's words—"Unsere Zukunft liegt auf dem Meer"—"Our future is on the sea." At every assembly of German marines, the toast was always drunk "Der Tag," meaning "The day," when the German navy should meet and vanquish the English fleet and thus give Germany control of the sea.

To accomplish this purpose is the real object of the present war. The attack on France and Belgium was merely incidental. Prussia wanted their coal, iron and seaports to aid in the struggle with England and she seized them, regardless of treaties, simply because she had the power to take whatever she coveted. The prompt participation of England forced the disclosure of this purpose immediately, otherwise the world would have believed what Prussia intended it to believe,—that the attack on France was made solely to prevent French interference with the other part of her scheme of conquest, the seizure of a commercial highway to the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean by way of Servia and the other Balkan States. England's prompt action also saved her from the inevitable future necessity of facing alone, unaided and unprepared the victorious conqueror of France and Russia.

In any case, the result of the ensuing conflict we know but too well. It is the most horrible catastrophe humanity has ever been called on to endure. Because Prussia must satisfy her avarice and lust for power, all the world is compelled to suffer. All the world must sacrifice, not only its comfort and the accumulated wealth of generations, but worst of all, the lives of its young men. Parents must grow used to the sight of their maimed and helpless sons—sightless, limbless or speechless. They must not be horrified by the awful tidings: "Your son has been drowned by a submarine or asphyxiated in the trenches." Such is the fruit of Prussian civilization, or, as it is called, "Kultur."

We judge a tree by its fruit. The world has stood aghast at the revelation of German character and methods in the present war. Both have proved to be unchanged by all the civilizing influences of the last fifteen hundred years. The army that destroyed Rheims and pillaged Belgium is in no way different from the hordes of Alaric, who sacked Rome in the fifth century.

What the world wants to know is whether "Kultur," which produces such results, represents the best civilization the German race is capable of, or whether it is only Prussianism. The civilization of a race depends on its mental capacity, and there are some indications that the Germans are intellectually inferior to any of the other Aryan races. They lack originality and imagination, as is proved by the fact that they have not contributed one single really great invention to the world's store of knowledge, and by the further fact that they have produced no great literature. They have no writer even remotely approaching Homer, Dante, Milton or Shakespeare.

Language is peculiarly the product of the human intellect and, therefore, furnishes the most exact measure of mental capacity. Beyond question, the German language is inferior to that of any of the other great Aryan families. Notwithstanding their conquest of Rome and her colonies, the Germans could never impose their language on the conquered peoples. Wherever the Romans made conquests of any permanence, they taught their subjects Latin. When the Anglo-Scandinavians took possession of the British Islands, they made their language in its modified form of modern English, the world's universal speech. But when the German language came into contact with Latin, it melted away like ice before fire. Italian, Spanish and French are simply modifications of Latin and contain almost no trace of German influence. These are some of the reasons for considering the Germans inferior to the other Aryan races.

On the other hand, we must acknowledge the evidence of great ability shown by the overthrow of the Roman Empire. We must also recognize the element of personal freedom, which the Germans infused into the civilization of modern Europe. Above all, we cannot forget that this idea of personal liberty, as expressed in the voluntary

choice of their leaders and controlled by their communal assemblies, is the foundation of the great English-speaking democracies. For these reasons, we must conclude that "Kultur" does not represent the civilization of the German people, but is peculiarly Prussian and has been imposed on the rest of Germany by military conquest; for, as we have stated before, Prussia unified Germany by subjugating the other German States and, just as every other such conqueror in the history of the Aryan races has done before, Prussia at once proceeded to make use of the united power of the German people to conquer the world.

The dream of universal conquest is the greatest fallacy of human reason. It seems to be the invariable result of the final unification of a race or nation. When Persia had mastered the Mesopotamian civilizations, she attempted the conquest of the Mediterranean. Marathon and Platæa are the eternal monuments of her failure.

A few centuries later, Macedonia subdued and unified the Grecian States, and under the extraordinary leadership of Alexander, extended her dominions over the entire Eastern World to India. This brilliant effort so exhausted the resources and energies of Greece, that within the short period of a century after Alexander's death, she succumbed to Rome and ceased to exist.

The story of Rome is the garndest in history. Nothing that military genius, the most perfect military training and the most persistent purpose could do to make the Roman Empire master of the world was neglected, and yet, Rome was first checked in the forests of Germany and then finally overthrown by the very barbarians, who are now dreaming the old Roman dream of universal domination.

The greatest military genius of all ages came, we may say, by accident into control of the French people, after they had freed themselves from the idea of the divine right of kings and had sent their nobility to the guillotine. Napoleon proved that even a democracy is not free from the lust of world domination. Democratic France, without king or nobility, continued to pursue the phantom until, utterly exhausted in resources and decimated in population, she was compelled to see Napoleon sent from Waterloo to St. Helena, there to meditate on the impossibility of conquering the world.

In spite of all these warnings of history, King Wilhelm, the last of the Hohenzollerns of Prussia, is squandering the resources of unified Germany and making a holocaust of the lives of her people in the same struggle for world supremacy. It is a trial of strength between Prussian "Kultur" and civilization. Eventually it will resolve itself into a contest between boats; between the navy of the German branch of the Aryan race, and the navies of the Latin and Anglo-Scandinavian branches as represented by Italy, Portugal, France, England and America. The result cannot be doubted. Prussianism must disappear before the broader civilization of the other Aryan races, just as the German language has disappeared when brought into conflict with Latin and Anglo-Scandinavian speech.

Mr. Klipstein has also prepared an appendix to this article which gives revelations of "The Hohenzollern Plot" by one August Thyssen, a prominent German steel manufacturer and financier, who states that at the outbreak of the war he was personally offered by the German government large grants in Birtish territory, which it was expected would be conquered, in return for his aid in financing the war.

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